Turko-British Conflict Sure if Lausanne Fails-Poincare May Trade on English Necessity to Aid France.

fore nations have once more emerged to settled pathways ofunity, accord and accompanying advance, there is to be a prolonged period of strife, crossroads, and unless he takes a aiplomatic and political chisms which firm stand against both the French eventually may plunge two or more nations into warfare.

reached the rocks. At any hour the throughout Great Britain. Mere dipbreak between the quarrelsome Turks lomatic sop will not be tolerated in and the determined allies may come. England. There must be some re-With it immediately will be ushered deeming features-and there would in uncertainty as to whether there be none in compromising the firm will be war between Great Eritain British stand against further French and Moslem hosts. There is exceloccupation of German territory, it lent chance that in case the Lau-being believed in Great Britain that

where these statesmen are scheduled to foregather this week to decide some method of dealing with the ever-perplexing and dangerous repagulf between the British and French agreements to the forewinds and depolicies, though the British under manded, for a second time in the life certain conditions are willing to bend of the parley, the surrender of the toward the viewpoint of the French Mosul with its oil regions. The sur-

support to France, at least not raise phiections to further French grip on territories of western Germany to be be held as guarantees against Germany's wifinal repudiation of reparations exidence.

If there is a breakdown at Lauing British interests in the flear east with its many currents dangerous to British prestige in the Mohammedan world, will agree to the French proposal after making mild protest against further employment of sanctions against Germany.

On the other hand there comes report that Bonar Law will absolutely protest win if the Turks received no aid, un-

on the other hand there comes re-port that Bonar Law will absolutely refuse any French tenders of aid in the near east, feeling confident that Great Britain with the smaller Balkan ete satisfaction of England and interested parties and at the somplete satisfaction of the Rustians.

Russians.

Should Russia. on the other hand, the French occupation of the Ruhr and the strengthening of the French grip on the Rhineland.

Russians.

Should Russia. on the other hand, take to the field in behalf of the tails about his early struggles, but the conflict might not spread. It for twenty-five years Dr. Work

Isolation Policy Has Friends.

This would place Great Britain in but direct immediate military effort This would place Great Britain in but direct immediate mintary that toward the Balkans and Poland. France is bound offensively and defensively to Poland and this would fensively to Poland and this would be to b position of hoeing her own row in France is bound offensively and de-European adjustments, a policy which is finding increasing adherents in the British government and parliament. However, the chief danger of Rustin and Parliament in halt. British government and parliament.

British government and parliament.

British government and parliament.

British government and parliament.

However, the chief danger of Russian effort in eastern Europe would be coalition with the Germans.

The question naturally arises—
Should the Russians join hands with the Germans, a thing not unlikely, insofar as the Germans are reparations. but England can turn for back upon France and let France suffer all the evil consequences, declared certain to arise in case the countries? French try to drive Germans further to the wall. In the meantime Britain will turn her attention completely to the near east, in effect forsaking European problems for the time being. After she has once disposed of the Turks then England can return to the continent if she will. There is increasing desire that England direct her attentions to the develop-mediately to enforce sanctions page. rect her attentions to the develop- mediately to enforce sanctions penent of the empire and closer re-

while the latter policy would be the most expedient from the stand-point of future British advance. It must be taken into consideration that Britain's whole history, her foreign, conomic and financial policies are predicated upon centuries old rela-tionships with the continental coun-tries, and, break away much as she would, the task would well-nigh be impossible.

German Recovery Opposed. The premiers' conference in Paris

is looked forward to with a great ical of interest, particularly in case Brook Law attempts to frustrate resca aspirations in the direction of Germany. The Teutons are expected to make direct reparations proposals approximating Germany's bility to pay the amounts specified premiers are expected to work upon some scheme that will bring the Ger-mans and the allies in closer accord as to final reparations terms. Though with his father and with a brother, wans and the allies in closer accord as to final reparations terms. Though the British are ever ready to make concessions toward the Germans, unless it is absolutely proven that the Freutons are merely faking their financial and economic necessity with the intent to buildoze the allies, it is believed at the moment that the French will throw every obstacle in the way of agreements that will in anywise tend to the strengthening of Germany's economic power.

There is no question but that the French never will breathe easy until fermany is completely bankrupted.

Wallace's Farmer, now one of the Wallace's Farmer, now one of the was country. He was editor of that paper when President Harding called him for service in his cabinet.

Secretary of Labor Davis should know labor if any man does. He was the son of a laborer, a Welsh steel worker. It has been written that when the elder Davis decided to immigrate to America, young Davis, just turned four years old, was found under the bed on the day of departure. He didn't want to come to America. Since that time has ceased to regret his father's choice. There is no question but that the rench never will breathe easy until lermany is completely bankrupted, and any proposal that in anywise ands toward Germany's early reju-

WO great crises in European diplomatic and political relationships have arisen.

The next week probably will tell whether the peoples of Europe are to see prolonged strife or reconciliation of national viewboints with the welfare of the millions at heart.

There is every reason to believe at the moment that instead of peace and advance there is to be acrimony, heated division of viewpoints, and, before nations have once more emerged venture at the expense of reduced reparations figures or the surrender of French tenure in the Rhineland, will be bitterly opposed by Poincare. This has been the French policy since the war and we be unto any government that dares defy the wishes of the French people in exacting the last pound of flesh from the Germans. Too much credence cannot be placed in the possibility of a successful parley in Paris over reparations unless the allies get together, and it is believed that Poincare will use Britain's necessity in the near east as trading material and press home his advantage that he may obtain for France what France desires in Germany.

Bonar Law undoubtedly is at the

tory and against the Turks he is The Lausanne parley has about sure to be the target of recrimination lent chance that in case the Lausanne parley does break down the fields of the Balkans and the near east once more will be bathed in blood before the determination of the western powers to see right and justice done in the near east is so thoroughly impressed upon the Angroa government that there can be no other move on the part of the nother move on the part of the Turks than capitulation, complete and final.

France-British Differences.

With possibility of a break with the Turks also enters the question of the premiers' conference in Paris, where these statesmen are scheduled to being believed in Great Britain that being believed in Great Britain that beauton being believed in Great Britain that such move would but lead to permany.

If the French the cause of future wars between France and Germany.

If the French do carry out their intentions there is certain to be a split between London and Paris, and if in the future the French should find the Germans and the Russians arrayed against them in a conflict germinating in present French ambitions, it is not likely that Britain would assist her as she did in the world war.

But with a breakdown of the Lausanne parley. England will have enough to think about without considering at great length other exploits on the continent proper.

During the week the Turks at Lau-

ganne have grown more insolent in rations questions. There still is a their demands, have again scattered case Germany does not live up render of the Mosul means the abanin case Germany does not live up to obligations and further shows inclination to flout allied verdicts.

The conference of premiers may lead to complete deadlock—a split will usher in French occupation of the Ruhr or the infliction of equily disastrous sanctions and consequent breakdown of allied accord. In case there is further conflict, the allies may go their separate ways in the Mohammedan world would be endangered. Lord Curzon, foreign min-Mohammedan world would be en-dangered. Lord Curzon, foreign min-ister, has told the Turks that under allies may go their separate ways in the adjustment of European problems, leaving the old world to flounder with the age-old antipathies and der with the age-old antipathies and leaving the stated that

Russia Might Intervene.

But any conflict with the Turks is

extremely dangerous. Though Eng-

land eventually would be certain to

questionably the Russians would be

forced to take a hand or repudiate

their offensive and defensive agreement with the Turks, a move not considered likely. For with British suc-

cess the Russians see British control of the Black sea outlets, a condition which would be intolerable to the

alties which cannot but result in

Russo-German military endeavor.

These are possibilities in the dan-

far in striving to reach agreement in Paris and the allies will go far in trying to bring the Turks to their own

President and Cabinet

Reached Top By Work

(Continued from First Page.)

with his father and with a brothe

nelles and eastern Turkish coastal such from 1907 until 1921, when he nelles and eastern Turkish coastai regions, the Turks eventually would be forced to capitulate. The whole weight of the Balkan nations un-doubtedly would be thrown to the British in the effort to once more expel the Turks from Europe. appointed Labor Secretary in the present cabinet.

Modest About Struggles.

Postmaster General Hubert Works president of the American Medical Association, has approved for publication in the newspapers a short biographical sketch, which tersely states his age, place of birth, profession and education. It says that he was born and reared in Indiana county, Pa. It does not state that Dr. Work was a farmer's boy, who worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old and paid for his education at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania sylvania. Those who are intimate with Dr. Work say these are the facts, adding: "We have been trying to get Dr. Work to give us some details about his early struggles, but

the conflict might not spread. It would be but a mere diversion for the past presidency of the American Medico-Psychological Society, the largest association of medical specialists in the United States. During the war he retired from private practice and entered the Medical Corps of the Army, retiring with the rank of colonel

vitalizing ideal-bettering society through improving conditions for German effort to throw France from German territory. It certainly would come immediately in any union of the working man. That's "Sam" Gompers' mascot. The disfigurements are the sears of many hard-fought ness for war, speaks with authority campaign, for he takes Brer Rabbit and personal experience both as a on all his trips. This bit of cotton leader of trained fighting men and prachas an international reputation. He tical technical knowledge of the manuis known from the Atlantic to the facture of munitions. He went into the

> all the federation conventions for of ordnance materials. Thus he was many years and has brought "Sam" luck, and he admits it. Mr. Gompers feels the good fortune that this mascot brings is the spirit of loyal and efficient service transmitted from his private secretary, Miss R. Lee Guard, a little southern woman, with heart attuned to Uncle Remus' heart-

Sam Gompers has been called most everything and likened to most everything from a scalded rat to a tomato, but it was Miss Guard who one day saw a likeness to Uncle Remus' Brer Rabbit. It was after he had passed victorious through a trying ordeal. The play of wits between Brer Rabbit and his enemies attempting to pin him in some inescapable corner, made bit and his effemies attempting to pin him in some inescapable corner, made manufacture small arms, small arms adroitness of Sam Gompers in similar situations. She found the rabbit, so human looking, with a glint of knowingness in his eye, an all-nervading in second special tools necessary to manufacture small arms, small arms ammunition and field gun ammunition in sufficient quantities to carry on a real war."

The Story the Week Has Told

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

HE following is a brief summary of the most important news of the world for the seven days ended December 30:

business after the brief Christmas rush, the Senate proceeded to debate the amendment offered by Senator Borah to the last clause of the naval bill, which amendment proposed an international conference at Washington to consider world economic problems (i. e., most particularly, of course, the problem of German reparations) and the subject of further limitation of armaments-land, sea and air. The leader of the attack against the proposed amendment was Senator Lodge and of the defense Senator Borah. It developed in the course of the debate that for some time past the administration has been engaged in "conversations" with foreign governments, with a view to American helpfulness toward a settlement of Europe's economic problems, especially the problem of German reparations. Having satisfied himself by ingenious crossquestioning of senators in closest touch with the administration that the administration was moving vigorously and in the right direction, Senator Borah withdrew hts proposed amendment.

moving vigorously and in the right direction, Senator Borah withdrew his proposed amendment.

The following extracts from a speech made by Secretary Hughes on Friday to the American Historical Association at New Haven seem to indicate the nature of the suggestions made by our government to the interested foreign governments.

"Statesmen." said Secretary Hughes, "have their difficulties, their public opinion, their exigencies which they must face. It is devoutly to be hoped that they (the premiers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium) will effect settlement among themselves and that the coming meeting (of these premiers, at Paris on January 2) will find a solution, but if it does not, what should be done?

"If statesmen cannot agree and exigencies of public opinion make their course difficult, then there should be called to their ald those who can point the way to a solution.

"Why should they not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries—men of such prestige, experience and honor that their agreement upon the amount to be paid, and upon a financial plan for working out the payments, would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable? Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations, but they can at least make possible such an inquiry with their approval and free the men who may represent their country in such a commission from any responsibility to foreign offices and from any duty to obey political instructions.

"In other words, they may invite an answer to this difficult and pressing question from men of such standing and in such circumstance of freedom as will insure a reply prompted only by knowledge and conscience. I have no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission.

"If governments saw fit to reject the recommendation upon which such a body agreed they would be free to do so, but they would have the advantage of impartial advice and of an enlightened public o

Apparently it was neither proposed nor desired by our government that such a conference as the one suggested above should meet in the United States.

The Lausanne Conference.-Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha have their horns locked over Mosul. Ismet says that the Turks will fight to the last drop of Turkish blood for the reincorporation of Mosul in Turkey: To which Lord Curzon replies as fellews (I quote in full because the statement is both correct and Curzonish-a not invariable combination, though Lord Curzon is an honorable man)!

"In order that there may be no future misunderstanding, permit me to state that the British government, forced into war with from the district. Great Britain promised the populations to free them from the Turks, populations to free them from the Turks, Great Britain has accepted a mandate for this territory. Great Britain has promised in her treaty with Irak that she will consent to no cession of the territory included in the kingdom of Irak. This train of events constitutes an obligation which no self-respecting government could ignore, and his majesty's government has not the slightest intention of receding from this position. No proldugation of this controversy could change this attitude." It seems, however, that Lord Curzon is willing to relinquish a small section in the extreme north of the disputed area which contains no oil—or perhaps that is only a matains no oil—or perhaps that is only a ma-licious rumor.

licious rumor.

If the dispute whether Mosul is to remain a part of the kingdom of Irak, and so under British mandate, or to be returned to Turkish sovereignty, were to be decided in accordance with the principle of self-determination, the wishes of the Kurds should decide the matter, for of a population of about \$25,000, about 600,000 are Kurds. But a plebiscite would not serve the ends of justice, for the Kurds would vote according to their present fears, which might or might not accord with their real preference. No doubt, at present they fear the Turks more than they do the British or King Feisal. The question might be asked: "Why not a Kurdish state?" The answer is that hardly would even a Kurd contend that the Kurds are fit to govern themselves.

According to a report just received, Ismet Kurds are fit to govern themselves.

According to a report just received, Ismet has made the embarrassing suggestion of a plebiscite, not of the population of Mosul only, but of the entire population of Irak, on the question whether they prefer Arab rule under British mandate, or Turkish rule. In making this proposition Ismet says he is making a concession, as he does not recognize the kingdom of Irak or the British mandate, but regards Mesopotamia as Turkish territory. O, rare, Ismet!

On the 28th the capitulations subcommittee

On the 28th the capitulations subcommittee reported complete failure. The Turks have abolished the capitulations and have nothing to offer in lieu thereof. The allies have proposed that courts in Turkey dealing with cases in which foreigners are involved include a majority of foreign judges selected from a list jority of foreign judges selected from a list submitted by the international tribunal at The Hague. The Turks will not hear to this

proposal.

Lord Curzon has issued the following statement: "The turning point of the conference has come. The allies have decided to end the carpet bargaining, which, after six weeks, has brought not one definite result. Next week the Turks will be handed a draft of the treaty containing the allied proposals and the concessions we have made, and a definite reply will be asked."

The Turks are talking quite openly of the strong possibility of war. Mere bluffing, perhaps. But it should be noted that the Turkish bluffs have worked very well up to date.

Voices From the Cellarage .- Phonograph records of the voices of many famous persons. taken many years ago by one of the first Edison machines sent to England, have been recovered from the lethe of a warehouse and

persons whose veices have thus been recovered were Lord Tennyson, Florence Nightingale, Gladstone, Browning, Thomas Balley Aldrich, P. T. Barnum and Louis Napoleon. The Tennyson records were taken as the poetiaty on his deathbed and include recitals of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Bury the Great Duke" and "Let the Tale Be Told."

The above suggests infinite gruesome artistic pessibilities.

Exit 1922 .- The year ends in gloom: In no country on earth can it be said that the prospect pleases. Even we, the richest, the most prosperous people on this planet, have daily fresh ghastly proof that it is far from well with us. There is ground for hope, though hone too sure, that during the coming year we shall be spared great strikes punctuated with horrors like the Herrin massacre, but there is little promise of abatement in the domestic conflict incident to the eighteenth amendment, while all signs point to a con-linued rise in our murder rate, already un-precedented in the annals of mankind. If automobiles continue to increase in number and automobile drivers maintain their tradi-tion of recklessness and ferocity, there should be few foot-passengers left by the end of another year.

But perhaps government by bloc—and the

tion of recklessness and ferocity, there should be few foot-passengers left by the end of another year.

But perhaps government by bloc—and the progressive character of the next Congresswill correct all. At any rate, compared with the rest of mankind, we have occasion to felicitate ourselves.

In Britain the problem of unemployment is scarcely less appalling than it was a year ago. In the Irish Free State the insurrectos continue to make life hideous and precarious, nor can it be denied that they still threaten the very existence of the state. The French, for all their buoyancy, cannot regard with complacency their mounting debts and the immense work of reconstruction still to do. The Germans, for all that Berlin is so gay, are not precisely happy. One hopes, of course, that the meeting of the premiers at Paris on January 2 will result in a tentative accord making possible the long-talked of economic conference at Brussels, and one goes on to hope that the Brussels conference will result in a definite workable reparations settlement which will inaugurate a new era of reconstruction and good will in Europe. But one's optimism is of very sober hue. The Italians are in the glow of a new and bold experiment in government—still, it should be remembered, emphatically only an experiment. The Pope's encyclical, just issued, is a most gloomy document. For Greece, her dream of a revival of the eastern empire has fied, probably forever. Anatolia is now, thanks to the jealousness of the western powers, practically 100 per cent Turkish. There is nothing in history more hideous or unjust than the eviction of the Anatolian Greeks from the homes where their ancestors were settled thousands of years before the Nomad Turks set foot in Anatolia. It is difficult to imagine a settlement at Lausanne that should not contain the seeds of fresh conflict. There is reason to believe that the Muscovite army is becoming really efficient, and what Moscow may intend, the devil only knows. The most diabolic piece of her policy is the encourag

The paragraphs just above were written be-

And so on, and so on. Away with you, 1922, you have been a bad performer, and here's hoping against hope, 1923, that you will profit by a careful cogitation of the mistakes of your predecessor.

The paragraphs just above were written fore receipt of the news disclosing the "conversations" of our government with foreign governments looking to our helpful participation in an effort to save Europe—news which might be likened to a sudden flood of transfiguring light over a sad prospect.

WAR MUNITIONS QUICKLY

o consideration will the surrender of Mosul be considered. Angora, Russian inspired, has stated that foreat Britain and jealousies. It is learned through diplomatic sources that Great Britain and for near eastern problems are the entropy of market concessions to each other. French Wenld Barter. It is declared by those close observers that if England is 'forced to go to extreme lengths in dealing with the Turks, in case Lausanne with the Turks, in case Lausanne with the Turks, in case Lausanne sugreements are not reached, France will barter with England. In other words, France will stand with England and possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in any warlike moves against the Turks if England not possibly Italy in the possible to pos Program for National Industrial Pre- rience in every grade in the Army, but paredness Worked Out and Adopted

TTRACTING comparatively little attention from the people of the United States, a definite policy of industrial preparedness has been adopted by the federal government and the entire manufacturing force of the country is being organized so that in the event of a military necessity practically every factory throughout the land can promptly be switched to mass production of war essentials. The adoption of this policy has been officially announced by the War Department in a statement prepared by Secretary Weeks for the information of and to beget the co-operation of the business interests in every state and community.

New a Fixed Policy.

Members of Congress are especially gratified that such a practical peacetime method of keeping prepared for a with which to test the work. Therefore

members of Congress are especially gratified that such a practical peacetime method of keeping prepared for a war emergency has become a fixed policy of the government and are congratulating Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut on this successful son of Connecticut on this successful conclusion of a fight he has been making for fourteen years since he first became a member of the House. came a member of the House.

The essential feature of this preparedness program is to have jigs, guages and tools made up in large quantities, Sam Gompers' Rabbit

Labor Leader Has Carried Cotton

Mascot All Over the World.

Have you ever seen the battered, brown, cottony rabbit, with a dangling ear, a cork leg and a false eye, that holds a place of honor on the desk of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who for more than forty years has given his life's devotion to one vitalizing ideal—bettering society

The statistical tacturing stages, guages, and tools made up in large quantities, such as are required for production of all sorts of ordnance materials, and have these distributed to the factories, so that on a hurry call factories in all parts of the country can at once begin turning out the munitions of war. Secretary Weeks has announced that the manufacturing talent and machinery of the United States is being organized through "ordnance districts" with "civilian leaders" appointed to head these mobilized manufacturing centers. Representative Tilson was talking "preparedness" in 1908, when people laughed at the thought of another war. He was talking it in 1916 just before the world war, and he is still talking it, although it has again fallen into unpopularity.

Studied in the Factories. And Col. Tilson, speaking on prepared

Pacific and from the great lakes to machine shops and learned how to run the machines and adjust the jigs and to This dilapidated wad has attended use the gauges in the actual production able to show the Secretary of War where the ordnance bureau was not ready for an emergency and how it could be made ready in a business-like

Way. When William Jennings Bryan

When William Jennings Bryan and other peace advocates declared in the early days of the world war that there was no need for preparedness in the United States because we could "raise a million men over night if necessary," Tilson was one of those who went to the house tops to deny this assertion. The experiences of the world war proved he was right. On May 27, 1916. Col. Tilson stood up in the House of Representatives and declared:

"It will require more than a year to produce the necessary gauges, dies, fix-

cially by the War Department, and if another war should come along after the program has been fully developed it will undoubtedly save many millions of dollars and at least a year of time in

of dollars and at least a year of time in bringing the nation to its maximum military effort.

This new industrial preparedness policy of the government has met with general approval in Congress because during his fourteen years' fight for an adequate military program Representative Tilson has won a reputation as a military expert. For example, during the war, in order that his colleagues might have a definite knowledge of the war, in order that his colleagues might have a definite knowledge of what they were voting for, Representative Tilson gave a series of lectures in the House as part of the exercises of Congress on the manufacture and use of various kinds of ordnance, bringing into the House torpedoes, bombs, machine guns and weapons of all kinds to educate his colleagues. These lectures were based on more than These lectures were based on more than wenty-five years' study and experience

Having educated the House to the extent of getting \$1,000,000 appropriation, War Department, a task which he seems

now to have accomplished.

As part of his work along the lines of military preparedness, Representative manufacture small arms, small arms ammunition and field gun ammunition in sufficient quantities to carry on a real war."

Millien Net Spent.

He was so eagnest in this plea that he persuaded Congress that year to appropriate \$1,000,000 to buy dies, gauged and special tools for the manufacture commission, which has resulted in the continuous for the manufacture commission, which has resulted in the continuous for the manufacture commission, which has accomplished.

field and the factory. When twenty-one he served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American war and then went back home to work his way up from a private to lieutenant colonel of the Connecticut National Guard. He commanded the 2d Connecticut Infantry on the Mexican border in 1916, leaving Congress to answer the call to the colors. On top of this practical experience and his own study he served for eight years on the committee on military affairs of the House, where few persons even when they sported stars on their shoulder straps came off best in an argument with him on military subjects. "I consider that the greatest service

"As I See It"

(Continued from First Page.)

dered had violated cortain vital rights in asserting their own rights to work. in asserting their own rights to work. The latent rights which the Herrin butchers supported was the right of a man to his job. Probably, legally, there is no such right. Yet there were a thousand men ready to risk their lives by murdering for that right.

Labor is beginning to feel that skill has the same status as property. The right to apply their skill in the place where it will produce value labor seems to regard as an essential pon the same footing as the owner' right to profit.

This is a new doctrine, and being new the probability is that it is faise doctrine. But it has convinced men so that they will go to war for it. These cowards at Herrin were just

fanaticism. And in considering fanaticism, after punishing and clearing away the fanatics, the thing to do is to consider its sources, to examine its basis, to see wherein the pressure of society upon the human heart pro-

Herrin's brutes should be removed from society. But the thing that made them brutes, the cause that justified a whole American community in mob violence, should be studied and from the study we may learn a lesson.

Four Years Ago. LOUR years ago this week Col.

Roosevelt died. In the four

years of his absence the poignant sense of personal loss has abated but little for the thousands who knew others the four years have served to put him in even higher esteem than they held him when he was with us in the flesh. During the first year or so, it seemed that a curious Roosevelt myth might arise—the shadow of the myth might arise—the shadow of the militant statesman complaining at the supine attitude of what he felt was a craven administration. Because of that passing shadow we were threatened with a saber rattling Roosevelt, a hundred per center, a red batter and a general man eater. But that mythical Roosevelt is dying. The Roosevelt of 1912 is emerging, the radical of his day, who raged at the provincial legalism of the courts of the provincial legalism of the courts of war. They aspire to do by force, one way or another, what they should on special privilege, who organized do under reason. They are the hung-

much for the standardization of screws and bolts in co-operation with the national societies of mechanical and automotive engineers.

Spanish War Veteran.

His colleagues found Tilson eminently fitted to counsel them on military needs, for he has not only had actual experience in every grade in the Army, but 'did service in the Spanish-American war, and comes from the greatest munitions state in the country, where study of the manufacturing problems of war is possible. He has devoted most of his leisure time since a young man to military studies, from the angle of both the field and the factory. When twenty-one he served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American war and then went back

The Bursum bill, for which the veterans and under which they will benefit next month, gives a flat increase of from \$50 to to \$72 a month to each veteran soldier and sailor on the pension rolls who served as an officer or enlisted man for a period of ninety days in the civil war and was honorably disciplinating the Mexican war. It gives to the widows of these veterans an increase to \$50 a month, with an additional \$6 for each child under sixteen years of from \$50,000,000,000,000 during the first year of its oprovided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is provided that is helpless, mentally or physically. Furthermore, it is

"I consider that the greatest service I could possibly render my country has been done in getting this industrial preparedness policy adopted, which absolutely fixes the course of the government for many years to come," said Representative Tilson.

the vanquished in the war. Both are victims of the mad hallucination that show the colonel: He was so many different kinds of a daisy that he blooms on every hill where men are fighting for any great cause. His rod and his staff they comfort us.

The New Alliance.

The new recedes that the world will see within a decade an alliance or understanding or merging of aims among the three great northern people—America, Great Britain and her colonies and the German people. Germany, led by the Hohenzollerns, was a world menace, but the Germany that was crushed in the revolt of '48, the old Germany of Pagel, volt of '48, the old Germany of Pagel, about 18 the victims of the mad hallucination that force will cver settle anything.

If the klansmen believe that the Catholics, the negroes and the Jews are menacing American institutions, let the klansmen show where and how. America will respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth and only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only the ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond to the truth. But only ignorant, the stupid and the bigoted respond t volt of '48, the old Germany of Pagel, Kant, Beethoven, Goethe, was a great spirit.

The Germans have in their hearts the same aspirations toward orderly

the Germans have in their hearts the same aspirations toward orderly government of free men that move in the hearts of the English-speaking democracies. It is inevitable that these people shall unite with them the Scandanavian nations and that they shall dominate civilization.

As for France, if she would join she must break her saber and put her leadership of today in the readership of the search and the alliance of these three is inevitable. And back of that union stands Russia—a mystery, a civilization in embryo, a people about to be born. Where they throw their weight will go the culture, the refinement, the high poetic dreams of the world in the next century. Russia will come out of her nightmare to hold the balance of power in the earth. But if Russia sees the vision of peace in her mystic souk, what a world we shall have. And in the next two decades we shall begin to divine the truth. What a shame it will be for those who have to die before the era begins to show forth its meaning and intention.

The Fascisti and the Ku Klux.

THE spirit of nationalism gone to I seed that the fascisti have imposed on Italy a similar society is imposing upon Mexico. There it is Catholic. In America the same spirit breathes through the Ku Klux Klan. The mask is but an incident. The bigotry and intolerance of the various

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

ASSAGE by Congress of the nurses who served in the civil war are accorded a pension of \$50 a.

month.

In the case of veterans who lost limbs or were otherwise injured in line of duty, the pension figures run as high, in the new act, as \$125 a month. This holds for any men who may hereafter be granted pensions, as well as for those already on the roll. dvors of these wars and to what the United States has done, and has failed

FEW VETERANS ARE LEFT

TO DRAW HIGH PENSIONS

Enactment of Bursum Bill Emphasizes

How Rapidly Defenders of

Union Are Passing.

Bursum bill increasing pen-

sions for civil war veterans

and veterans of the Mexican

and Indian wars serves to call atten-

tion to the tremendous changes that

are occurring in the ranks of the sur-

to do, perhaps, for the defenders of

The average age of the veterans of

the civil war today is seventy-nine

now on the pension rolls. It is really

a great age, an age that means the

great majority of these pensioners

will be finally "mustered out" within

will be finally "mustered out" within the next five years. Widows of the veterans, not unnaturally, are younger, some of them much younger. But the records show that the widows are dying off month by month almost as rapidly as the veterans themselves. From May, 1921, until April, 1922, inclusive, 24,645 veterans of the civil war were dropped from the pension rolls by reason of death, and 20,677 widows, a total of 45,322. The death rate among the old soldiers is increasing rapidly, however, and the losses per month are very large.

1921, it is easy to figure how the pension roll must dwindle in the next

The Bursum bill, for which the vet-

the Union.

roll.

A special proviso of the Bursum bill is that no claim agent or attorney shall contract for or demand more than \$10 for prosecuting claims for the increase of pension provided for in this measure, under pensity of a maximum fine of \$500, or imprisomment for not more than a year, or both.

The pensions provided for the vet erans of the civil war have been

added to from time to time, as the

veterans grew older and less able to called age and service pension ac was put through in 1890, twenty-five years after the close of the war. This provided pensions for men who had rate among the old soldiers is increasing rapidly, however, and the losses per month are very large.

Claims Still Being Filed.

It is true that new claims for pensions are being filed all the time. Men who have struggled along, making good, have hesitated to take a pension from Uncle Sam, although they were entitled to it under the pension laws enacted. But today, with their great age and their earning capacity going, with cost of living so high, veterans who have withheld such claims are now making them, and also the widows of the veterans. The number of claims allowed for the first three months of 1922 was 6,583.

Clearly, therefore, the number dropped from the pension rolls by reason of death does not show exactly the rate of decrease in the pensions, because of the new claims allowed. The pension bureau has estimated that the net losses from the roll during the five years beginning with 1922 will be 35,600 in 1922, 34,500 in 1923, 32,400 in 1924, 31,130 in 1925 and 30,000 in 1926.

Passing of the Veterans.

When it is known that the total and the pensions were, viewed from the standpoint of today, ridiculously

When it is known that the total number of civil war veterans on the pension roll at the end of the last fiscal year was 193,881, as compared to 218,775 in 1921, and that the total number of widows, minor children and dependent children on the roll was 272,194 at the end of the last fiscal year as compared to 281,327 in

fiscal year as compared to 281,327 in receive.

reached its peak in 1905, when ther-

Other Pension Increases.

The rate of pension fixed in the new act for veterans of the Indian wars is raised to \$30 a month, and for their in the case of other wars.

and led a great middle-class rebellion. That Roosevelt is being reincarnated among us. He fits the restless times. The Roosevelt of 1912 would be as violently battling the theories of the administration today as he battled with the Taft administration ten years ago, and it is hard to imagine him, even four years older, tagging along with Lodge and Moses. He would be holding Lenroot's coat and Capper's coattails. He would be an insurgent and proud of it. And what a merry war it would be.

There is this fine Lincolnian thing about the colonel: He was so many about the colonel: He was so many and led a great middle-class rebellion. There is this fine Lincolnian thing about the colonel: He was so many and led a great middle-class rebellion. There is this fine Lincolnian thing about the colonel: He was so many about the colonel: He was so many are all a great removed from the spirit of war. They are all a great removed from the spirit of the age as the inquisition itself.

Granted that many evils need correction—cry out for it indeed. Granted that in each nation serious antl-nationalist currents are running strong. They cannot be dammed. They mus be diverted and directed. Reason, and only reason, will turn those ant-so-only reason, will avail nothing. Force availed nothing in the war. Both are victims of the mad halluccination that force will ever settle anything.

the world what it is today. Only reason will heal the wounds that men have made tearing each other's hearts out. "Doth not wisdom cry out and understanding put forth her voice."

Wallowing in Morality.

GOV.-ELECT AL SMITH seems to be weakening. It is reported that he will not ask for the repeal of the state law enforcing the federal Volstead act. What a fall my countrymen! Next week we shall expect to see Gov. Edwards down at the Y M. C. A. singing "Little Drops of Water"! How a man does grovel before the noble aspirations of his fellow men when he gets the presidential his term is out will make a sad spectacle of himself wallowing in morality. He will be out with Wayne Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League raiding the Union League Club or writing tracts for circulation in Kansaw telling the world what a great and beautiful thing the eighteenth amendment really is.

It's an awful thing to be an antiprohibitionist and work long and prohibitionist and work long and hard to elect a hard-boiled defender of light wines and beer, and then to wake up after the election and find him drinking milkshakes and delivering homilies against the rum fiend. For forty years in the nation-wide fight for prohibition the thing Gov. Smith has done has been the common experience of the wet candidate after he has won. That is why anti-prohibitionists never get anywhere. They slide back two feet farther than they plunge forward at every step. And plunge forward at every step. And when the dry candidate by some chance goes wet, electorate falls upon him for a hypocrite, and there's an end of him.

We've seen the prize wet hope decay;
He whoops it up for whisky sour,
But finishes on curds and whey.
We never backed a gay galoot
Who promised us our con and rye,
Who did not clevate his snoot.
And then go gently, sweetly dry,